

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

NUMBER 105.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

ADVERTISING PRICES.—In ADVANCE.—Country Dailies or Tri-Weekly \$15; Weekly—1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$5; 6 copies \$12; 12 copies or more \$15 each. Weekly Bulletin—11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be discontinued (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber must order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOE'S EXALTED ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1 00 One square, 10 lines \$1 00

Two squares, 10 lines \$1 00 Do, one month..... \$1 00

Do, three months..... \$1 00

Do, one week..... \$1 00 Do, four months..... \$1 00

Do, two weeks..... \$1 00 Do, six months..... \$1 00

Do, three weeks..... \$1 00 Do, twelve months..... \$1 00

Standing card, four lines or less, per annum..... \$1 00

One square, changeable price, per annum..... \$1 00

Do, do, three times do..... \$1 00

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 60 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Announcing Candidates—will be inserted one month and year after payment received.

Yearly advertisements quarterly; all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Marriages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral notices and advertisements, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line; those only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real names of the author and publisher.

Small advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement. Standing advertisements for regular packets for a season of not over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and contained, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—In WEEKLY JOURNAL.—Each square, 10 lines \$1 00 Do, one month..... \$1 00

Each continuance..... \$1 00

Advertisements contained in the Weekly Bulletin, if they are contained also in the Daily Journal, will be charged for at rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if written notice may be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full rate.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

KENTUCKY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At a called meeting of this Society held at the Merchants' Exchange officers were elected for the present year and the Treasurer's report received and referred to an auditing committee.

A committee was appointed to correspond with the executive committee of the United States Agricultural Society, proffering the co-operation of this society at their annual exhibition to be held here next fall.

A free discussion was had by the members present as to the condition of the fruit-buds of the peach after their exposure to the severe cold of the 19th inst. It was the opinion of nearly all that as yet few were killed.

The Corresponding Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Commissioner of Patents in regard to the distribution of seeds. Also, to communicate with the Smithsonian Institute in regard to meteorological tables and other matters of public interest.

It was resolved to meet on the last Saturday of each month during the winter at the same place.

THE LECTURE.—Quite a large audience assembled Saturday night to hear the third lecture of the course before the Young Men's Christian Association by Rev. Dr. Green, President of Transylvania University. It was a discourse upon the "Immortality of the Soul," full of beautiful and eloquent passages, and marked by the keen and lucid style of thought that characterizes all the efforts of the distinguished lecturer. As a close, consistent, and sustained argument in behalf of this great and fundamental doctrine of the Christian, the lecture was not equal to the reputation of its author. Of course in the brief period allotted to the discussion of so vast a subject it could not be treated in all of its phases, and the learned president took only the moral view of the question.

TENNESSEE BANKS—IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the act of the last Legislature forbidding the banks of that State, except the Bank of Tennessee, from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars is a valid and constitutional enactment. The effect of this decision does not impair the value of such notes already in circulation, but forbids their reissuance after they have been withdrawn from circulation, and restricts all banks alike from hereafter issuing any notes of a less denomination than five dollars, except such notes of the Bank of Tennessee.

We have read some statements of Mr. Ruffner on the subject of a supply of coal to the city, in which he shows the feasibility of securing this object from the Kanawha river. As little has heretofore been known of the resources of that region, we invite the investigation of the matter by our citizens who feel proper interest in it. We refer to Mr. R. for details. He has some samples at his office.

We have already noticed the fact that a young lady of New York city, who, in a disappointed love fit, turned bun, but, getting tired of confinement, ran away. The young lady is Miss Pauline Costar, a grand-daughter of the celebrated Madame de Pau, and daughter of the late Count de Grosse. The young man who refused to reciprocate her affection is Walter Livingston. The parties are all occupants of the highest niche in the temple of fashion.

KANSAS.—The Legislature of the Territory of Kansas has unanimously repealed the test-oath so obnoxious to the Free-soilers. Gov. Gray refuses to commission Mr. Shaubard, who was elected Sheriff of Douglas county, as he is a man of violent passions and character, an intemperate man, and would only stir up mobs and disturbances. This has caused quite a commotion in the Legislature.

Resolutions introduced in the Louisiana legislature endorsing Hon. J. P. Benjamin for his course in joining the Democratic party, meet with serious opposition from members of the same faith.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

LINES.

Take back, O Lord, the precious gift
Thy mercy gave to me;
Take back Thy gift, 'tis better far
For her to be with Thee.
I love her, O! how tenderly!
No mortal heart may know,
She is the brightest joy of life.
My dearest friend below;
And it is hard to give her up
In death's cold arms to rest,
But, Lord, Thy will be done, not mine.
Thou knowest what is best.

Take her, Thy goodness is supreme,
Thou art too wise to err;
I trust her to Thy keeping, Lord,
Without a doubt or fear;
I thank Thee for the many years
She has been spared to me;
I thank Thee Thou art come to take
My treasure back to Thee.
Take her, O Lord, she is Thine own,
Thy will be done, not mine;
I bless Thee for recalling her
From my weak heart to Thine.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The weather has turned cold again. The thermometer yesterday morning stood at about 20 and last evening at 26 above zero. We saw Capt. Fuller last night, who had just come from his boat above the Six-Mile Island. He states that the boats are all in their former positions and the ice firm. Below the falls, the river, we are told, is clear of ice to Salt river.

Night before last and yesterday morning the river rose 5 inches at the city wharf and 11 inches at Portland, but last evening it was falling again. The Peter Tellon was raising steam yesterday to pull off the Baltic, which was run aground on the New Albany wharf a few days ago by the Belle Sheridan being swept against her by the ice, but we have not learned the result. Capt. Key informs us that the damage to the Baltic is very slight, and that the Belle Sheridan sustained very little injury beyond demolishing five of her state rooms, and that will be repaired in a week.

The Cumberland river was rising on Friday with 6 feet water on Harpeth shoals, and navigation had been resumed between Nashville, Cairo, and New Orleans.

The rivers in South Alabama were all rising at our last dates.

The following river intelligence we copy from the Memphis Bulletin, of the 25th ult.—the latest date we have from that point:

The river was falling very fast yesterday, and the ice running in much smaller quantities owing to the gorge above here, at Randolph and Columbus.

At the mouth of the river, a gorged stream at Tiptonville. When the first boat broke the Cumberland floated again, about a quarter of a mile when she was locked in again, just below the narrows, and lie in a pretty safe condition. The J. C. Swou and Scotland are laid up just below, and a large number of passengers are quartered in the farm-houses and cottages on both sides of the river.

The steamer Franklin, recently got up at Hornsbar, and the Franklin went down early yesterday morning to her relief, but had not returned at 10 o'clock last night. We are unable to say whether she is off or not.

The Niagara.—The same paper has the following particulars of the loss of the Niagara:

Three passengers from this ill-fated boat arrived here yesterday morning, per railroads, having left the boat on Friday morning, came down to Randolph, where they met a conveyance to Brownsville. From them we learn that the Niagara left Cairo on Wednesday, 14th inst., and got around at Island 34 at midnight on the 17th. The Engineers attempted to save the boat, but did not succeed.

On Saturday morning day the boat commenced capsizing, when Capt. Spotts threw a lot of flour overboard; that night the boat began breaking and giving way, and the crew threw over cotton, hay, pork, flour, and her cargo generally. Tuesday morning, fifty cabin passengers, including Captain Spotts, were taken to the island, making provisions from the boat. On Thursday the balance of the passengers left the boat and went to the island, making about ninety cabin and twenty deckers in all on the islands, a portion of whom had to camp out on the shore. On Friday the boat got to the centre of the islands, and the Tennessee shore, and coming on, bringing the gentlemen over to the main land, the trip being too dangerous to attempt to take the ladies over. These latter are comfortably provided for by Capt. Spotts and his officers, and will probably remain there until some boat comes along and takes them off.

The boat is but fifteen in two aft of the wheel-house, and has about five feet water in her hold. She will no doubt prove a total loss, except her machinery, cabin, etc., the former of which Captain Spotts is engaged in taking pieces of hope saving it from the ice break up and the river rising.

The boat is thrown overboard, so far as we can learn, consisted of 1,000 hds flour, 100 hds. pork, 200 hds of hay, 2,000 lbs corn, and a quantity of cotton and whisky. Sixty head of cattle, sixty-five miles, and thirty-five horses are still on board the boat—the latter insured. Fortunately lives were saved. The mate had his foot broken, mangled by the breaking of a nail, and suffered severely. In severe weather there was a good deal of suffering from cold on the island. The passengers speak very highly of Capt. Spotts and his officers.

In response to the card of Capt. Leathers, of the Niagara, Capt. Broadwell, of the Eclipse, says:

I have only to say, that the speed of the Eclipse is entirely satisfactory to me, and I have no doubt, it is equally so to the public. I have not yet made, nor do I intend to make any preparations for a race. I have a higher regard for the safety and comfort of the hundreds of passengers for whom I am responsible, than for the unimportant triumph over another boat, particularly when it is so easily achieved with doable. The traveling public may rely that the Eclipse will undertake no contest with another boat, without giving public notice.

The number of steamboats belonging to Mobile, exclusive of those trading between Mobile and New Orleans and engaged in the through trade, is fifty-four, the assessed value of which is \$850,000.

HOG STATISTICS.—The Terre Haute Courier gives the aggregate killing of hogs at that point and Durke's Ferry at about 50,000 head, and adds that this will be about 1,500 over the packing last year.

The St. Louis Intelligencer says that the number of hogs packed there will be about 20,000 head short of last year, which was, we believe, 90,000 head.

NICARAGUA EXCITEMENT.—The departure of the steamer Tennessee for Nicaragua from New York last week, was attended by considerable excitement. Several arrests were made by the United States officers of persons connected with the Nicaraguan agency office in that city. Two hundred men were sent out, and over \$4,000 worth of provisions.

STABBED.—On Thursday, in Lafayette, Indiana, David P. Hinton was dangerously stabbed by Wm. Heath, a young man only eighteen years of age. He had been severely reprimanded by his father for repeated intoxication, and supposing that Hinton had informed on him, revenged himself by the assault mentioned.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVY.—Commander Rowan has been dismissed from his position in the United States Navy. This officer originally entered the service on the 19th of August, 1823. He was recently tried by court martial, and found guilty of drunkenness and other unofficerlike conduct.

THE MISSOURI HEMP CRISIS.—The St. Louis Intelligencer learns from a gentleman who has just returned from the interior of Missouri that the yield of hemp in that State will amount to about 90,000 bales. Farmers were generally asking \$120 per ton, though sales had been made at \$100 per ton.

An excitement about bribery has been created in the Louisiana Legislature. A member of the Senate was offered fifty dollars to vote for a bill incorporating Dolbear's Commercial College at New Orleans. The Senate ordered the bill to be burned.

All the private bankers in St. Louis, save two, have published a card stating that they are receiving as currency the notes of all Illinois banks except the People's Bank, Carmi; Stock Security, Danville; Prairie State Bank, and Rushville Bank.

An excitement about bribery has been created in the Louisiana Legislature. A member of the Senate was offered fifty dollars to vote for a bill incorporating Dolbear's Commercial College at New Orleans. The Senate ordered the bill to be burned.

All the private bankers in St. Louis, save two, have published a card stating that they are receiving as currency the notes of all Illinois banks except the People's Bank, Carmi; Stock Security, Danville; Prairie State Bank, and Rushville Bank.

John Doss, a prominent merchant of Weston, Mo., was mordeted at his store door one evening last week, by an engineer named Iardia. They had a dispute about an account involving only \$9.

The wholesale provision dealers of New York have resolved to use only decimal currency in their dealings. This reform was inaugurated last year by the flour dealers.

Whatever strength and body Mr. II. may show for a second, able divine, one thing no one will doubt who may read such lines as these, or be a few moments in his company, that he has the essential spark of fire in him.

Physique he is thin and frail—a bundle of quivering nerves—with ever the chords of a harp touched by music from the skies.

A negro man was frozen to death near Vicksburg on the 16th inst. We may judge from this fact of the intensity of the cold term down South.

There was but one arrest during Saturday and Sunday, and that of a poor drunken Irishman.

Markett, the great comedian, is playing at the Charles theatre, New Orleans.

[From this morning's Journal.]

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Saturday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Senate.—On motion of Mr. Bigler, the bill providing for the survey of the Ohio river and its principal tributaries was made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill.

Mr. Hale commented severely on the conduct of Gov. Stevens in proclaiming martial law and arresting the Judge of the Federal Court in Washington Territory. He was opposed to placing a single dollar in the hands of such a man, and thought that in the days of Roman supremacy no outrage equal to this was ever perpetrated in the most remote province of that empire.

The amendments were agreed to, appropriating \$700,000 for the restoration and maintenance of peace, &c., in Oregon and Washington Territories. Bill not concluded.

The Senate adopted Houston's resolution calling on the President to furnish the number and causes of desertions from the navy, since the passage of the act providing for the efficiency of the navy. Adjudged.

House.—Mr. Grow, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing the people there to form for themselves a constitution and State government, with a view to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution. An election is to be held on the first Monday in June for the choice of delegates to the convention. In the event of the people deciding in favor of a State government, the Marshal is to proceed to take a census of the Territory, with a view to ascertaining the number of Representatives she is entitled to, under the present apportionment. The same provisions are in this bill as in former bills of a similar character relative to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States. Mr. Grow said the proposed State would embrace 70,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 90,000 square miles to be hereafter erected into a government by the Indian name of Dacotah.

Mr. Phelps did not desire to impede the progress of the bill, but wished to know how much of the proposed Territory lies on the west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Grow replied, about three-fourths. Mr. Phelps said Mr. Grow had frequently advocated the sacty of compacts, and wished to know whether he believed in the sacredness of the ordinance of 1787. Mr. Grow replied, certainly.

Mr. Phelps resumed, saying that in that ordinance a provision was made for five States out of the Northwestern Territory, which have long since been organized, and now Mr. Grow proposed another.

Mr. Grow thought this came with a bad grace from Mr. Phelps, considering the Plateau country was taken and included within the limits of

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1857.

On and after the 15th inst., the price of the Bulletin will be 12½ cents per week. The heavy expense of telegraphing, and the expense of publishing as much matter as we do in the Bulletin is a sufficient apology for increasing the price. It is hoped all in arrears will settle promptly with Mr. Barker, who is alone authorized to collect for the Bulletin and half-sheet Journal.

AMERICAN BRANDY.—At the last meeting of the American Pomological Society, Colonel Wilder, the President, stated that Catawba brandy, made at Cincinnati, has been purchased at five dollars per gallon for exportation to France, for the purpose of flavoring foreign liquors.

A THREEFOLD TEST OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—Dr. R. Gordon, D. D., has prepared a volume, just published, in which he adopts the theory that the heterogeneous phenomena of spiritualism are caused by real spirits, agreeing thus far with Messrs. Hare, Edwards, Tallmadge, and others, but differing from these gentlemen in affirming that those invisible agencies are fiends, incorrigible liars, &c. In this view, he will find many supporters. The three tests applied are the writer's own experience, the character of the communications received, and their relation to the Bible. A writer in the North American Review says that, having accepted this theory with regard to its Satanic agency, Dr. Gordon "proceeds to give the devil his due, and befriends him most unmercifully."

Dr. Gordon's second test, the nature of the communications, is (the Review remarks) very satisfactory as proving a negative. He shows beyond all question that it is morally impossible for good spirits, wise spirits, spirits having any claim to respectability, to utter the insatiate drivel which makes the staple of the most dignified communications. We have dipp'd extensively, in the few past years, into the records of these wonderful utterances, in the hope of finding something worth preserving; but the search has been like the search for Captain Kidd's treasure. Any single specimen is bad enough, but the mass is monstrous. The offence is rank and universal—an offence against rhetoric, logic, syntax, and orthography, not less than against history, common sense, reverence, and decency. If it be heaven where these spirits dwell, such a heaven would be no better than a Bedlam of fools. We regret that we cannot say of Dr. Gordon's facts that they prove his affirmative, since it were very desirable to acquit all human and earthly agencies of any share in any such rigmarole. It is sadly true that the brains of men are adequate to its production, and that equal offences are perpetrated by the new school of poets, orators, and philosophers in their normal and uninspired condition. The devils have enough to hear without this heavy load.

A REPUBLIC AND A MONARCHY—A Contrast. The New York Times, in the course of a carefully prepared article, makes a contrast between the condition of Great Britain and the United States. It is highly flattering to the latter. The treasury returns for 1856 show that the outstanding public debt of the federal government amounted to \$30,727,000; while the public debt of the various States amounted to \$190,718,000—forming together only \$221,000,000.

The public debt of Great Britain before the late war was £797,000,000, to which £21,000,000 new loans were added during the war—together £818,000,000, about forty hundred and ninety millions dollars. The indirect taxation paid by the people of the United States for the support of the Federal Government in the shape of import duties amounts to sixty-four millions dollars. The direct and indirect taxation paid by the people of Great Britain for the support of the crown, in the way of customs and excise duties, stamps, income tax, and property tax amounts to sixty-four millions sterling, or about five fold the burden of the people of the United States. The expenses of the British Government are thus, in our currency, for single year, \$320,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 more than the whole principal of the public debt of the Federal and State Governments. The treasury returns also show that our system of railways, which embraces about 23,242 miles, stands in capital and funded debt \$736,000,000, though costing, by the aid of State and city loans, about \$829,739,400, or \$83,700 per mile; while the system of Great Britain, embracing only 3,334 miles, stands in capital and funded debt, sixteen hundred and seventeen millions dollars, \$194,185 per mile. And it further appears that the whole railway debt of the country, in the shape of mortgages and debentures, is \$434,280,000, while the same incumbrances upon the English system reach nearly this sum in debentures alone, say \$375,200,000, while, including what are known as preference shares, the sum total is \$639,996,000.

A SINGULAR FASCINATION.—An English paper relates the following unaccountable occurrence:

THE EFFECT UPON THE SPRING TRADE. Will not be felt so deeply as was imagined; the demand will be supplied from old stock, and though a considerable advance (say some 60 per cent.) will be made in the raw material, yet there will probably be little change in retail prices before next autumn. We are informed by Mr. Peirson, of the firm of Ubsell, Peirson, & Lake, one of the largest and most influential silk houses in the city, that they should probably be able to sell at a reduction from last season, in consequence of taking advantage of an emergency to send in their orders. Their spring style, of which he kindly showed me advance patterns, are exceedingly beautiful, and will enhance the reputation of this house for the perfect and exquisite taste which marks its selections.

One of the novelties is called the "Oriental palm pattern," the ground is delicately shaded in two colors, and enriched with a superb design in darker shades of the prevailing color, which approximates in appearance to the tropical plant from which it takes its name. Green, purple, brown, drab, and blue are the favorite colors, and these are so blended with white in the ground as to give a peculiarly soft and delicate effect. Single-colored chintz, with bayadere stripes crossed, between which are placed chintz figures in brightly-blended colors, cannot fail to be much admired, and will certainly supersede to some extent the dounced robes, of which, however, manufacturers are sending out some very beautiful specimens. Most of these have two very deep flounces wrought in superb designs, which entirely cover the skirt. The effect is exceedingly striking, but is not generally so becoming as the three flounces, and will not be as popular.

A number of fabrics are in preparation in the French and English looms, which are mixtures of silk and other materials, and are intended to supersede to some extent the use of all silk goods, in which they will no doubt succeed in a measure, as they are designed in a pretty and popular manner. It is not likely that silk will ever return to its early value, when it was sold weight for weight with gold, and the wife of an Emperor (Aurelian) could beg all her life for a silk dress and die without being gratified. But it is sincerely believed that the value will be greatly enhanced, and that even the luxurious inhabitants of our metropolis will be compelled to do the work of the street commissioners with some less costly material.

The Adriatic's Engines.—The engines of the new steamship Adriatic were put in operation for the first time yesterday, in presence of the engineers and workmen of the yard where they were constructed. The massive machinery was kept in motion from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and its fitness and completeness were tested, we understand, with most satisfactory results. The object of the experiment was, of course, not to ascertain the strength of the engines or the number of revolutions of which the wheels were capable, but simply to prove the symmetrical construction and adjustment of the whole.

THE NEW MODE OF DRESS-CUTTING BY CHART. There are few women who have not at various times felt the inconvenience and vexation arising from the difficulty of having dresses properly made. Sometimes it is difficult to obtain a dress-maker, and then the chances are small that the dress will fit, and many a fashionable belle has cried with vexation on receiving an elegant robe, which was to have charmed all eyes, to find that the effect was entirely lost by the stupid and inartistic manner of its fitting. Nor is this the whole difficulty; in this case a moderate fortune will not supply the means

(For the Louisville Journal.)
FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.
FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

The past three weeks have been exceedingly discouraging to the industrious managers of our theatres and other places of public amusement. The only attractions with the ghost of a chance were Mr. Forrest, the opera, and more recently Miss Heron, who has achieved *un grande succès*—fairly taken public and critics by storm. Added to this excitement, we have had our first good sleighing and a series of fashionable balls, besides private "hops" and parties innumerable, so that young New York has suffered nothing for want of "new sensations."

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays. The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitasse behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath. The corsage was low and plain, with an exquisite ornament formed of pearls and diamonds. The sleeves were clasped with the same precious gems, and also composed the tiara round the beautiful brow and the bracelet which encircled the arm of the fair wearer. The second dress corresponded precisely to the first, with the exception that the color of the velvet was black and the jewels diamonds and sapphires. These last very beautiful and costly gems are gradually attaining the high estimation here in which they are held by European ladies.

Some of our most fashionable *moulties* have superb costumes in preparation for the approaching solemnities of the inauguration. A great deal of secrecy is observed respecting them; but the most *distinguée* are of costly velvet on the richest lace. Many will be imported expressly for this occasion. The growing extravagance of our metropolitan dames in dress and household appointments is a subject of universal comment, and is to be attributed principally to the increase of communication between our city and European capitals.

The ambition of the wives and daughters of our merchants is to establish a successful rivalry in magnificence with the nobles and princes of Europe; an absurd and futile effort, which can only expose them to ridicule, our noble institutions preventing, except in a very few instances, the accumulation of the immense fortunes which mark the power and the weakness of despotic nations. In fact, our luxurious imitators of foreign follies are not content with vying with their titled compatriots in the splendor of their drawing-room toilette, or the costly appointments of parlor and *boudoir*, but carry their love of display into the public promenade, where it is ignored by the more healthy and cultivated taste of European, particularly English ladies. In our dirty city, where the streets are always carpeted by debris of some kind in various stages of decomposition, and the atmosphere subject to violent and sudden changes, we should think a costume would be adopted which would at least protect the wearer from the injurious effects of the fierce winds, the bitter cold, and in summer the burning intensity of the sun. But no matter what the condition of the streets, rich silks and embroideries just as gracefully sweep the pavement, and if the imprisoned genius of the Arctic regions made us a visit, little, blue, and red noses would elevate themselves at just the same distance from the tiny and delicate machinery called a "hat."

We do sincerely hope that another winter will see a change in this respect, if it is only for the sake of health and comfort, putting economy quite out of the question. It would seem that the

(From the New York Times.)

WHO IS SYLVANUS M. SPENCER?—*Interesting Sketch of the Famous Captain of the Nicaragua Trans-Atlantic Company's Ships.*—The leader of the forces that captured the lake and river boats of the Nicaragua Trans-Atlantic Company—details in the Daily Times of Monday last—was Sylvanus M. Spencer. But who is Sylvanus M. Spencer? Our readers, we presume, thought as they read the name that he was some new light, some unknown man, somebody fresh from the people, who, with his sword in hand, had all his fortune yet to carve, his great name yet to make—the greatness dating, however, from the hour that he came down "like a wolf on the hold" heading the Costa Ricans—that his next chapter would be a terrible defeat by "Billy Walker, the blue-eyed man," and that the end of him.

It was all blunder. Sylvanus has a history already. The Daily Times has given page after page of its "valuable columns," as our correspondents always say, detailing the story of his life.

In the Thirteenth Ward of this city he has a good many acquaintances. What town or State has the honor of his birthplace we are unable to say. The Muse of History skippled that page of his life. The impressio is, however, that he was born in New York—first drew breath in the late Alderman Briggs's ward. It is an established fact that he had parents, but who they were we don't know. A family named Jenkins brought him up, and in the family, as well as out of it, he was known by the name of "Banty Jenkins." Like the author of "Leaves of Grace," but in a different sense, he was "one of the roughs" and a "Cosmos" in the ward. His boyhood is presumed to have been a hard one—at least he came out of it a very hard boy. The public school system had him in hand for a long time, but was not able to make much impression upon him. Indeed, to the great gratification of the old ladies of his vicinity, and quiet people generally, he utterly vanished from public gaze for the space of ten years, when he suddenly turned up at Rio Janeiro, on the charge of murdering Captain Frazier, of the clipper ship Sea Witch, of which vessel Spencer himself had been the mate.

About the 16th of June 1855, the United States Consul at Rio, and the officers of the United States brig Bainbridge, then lying at that port, instituted an inquiry into the facts attending the murder of the Captain, which was continued for several days, and resulted in their sending Spencer home a prisoner to be tried for the crime. Spencer, on arriving here, was detained in close custody, and a preliminary investigation as to the question of his guilt was held by the United States Commissioner. This eventuated in his being sent for trial before the proper tribunal. Accordingly, on Thursday, December 20, he was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge Ingersoll, presiding, on a charge of murder on the high seas, for that he on the morning of Sunday, June 5, 1855, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, did, on board the ship See Witch, then about 1300 miles southeast of Rio, harbored and murdered Capt. Frazier, the master.

He was acquitted, though under circumstances that left suspicion on his memory.

Soon after his acquittal he sailed for Nicaragua and remained there several months, returning finally to New York. While here he is said to have stayed, in conversation with several persons, that he had made arrangements with Commodore Vanderbilt to proceed to Nicaragua and concert measures with the Costa Rican Government for the capture of the lake and river boats. He accordingly left this port in the month of October last, in the steamer Cahawa, and proceeded via Aspinwall to San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. At this place he is supposed to have had an interview with the authorities resulting in his taking charge of the Costa Rican force, which seized the river and lake boats, and the force on the San Juan river, as already detailed in the Journal.

One of the novelties is called the "Oriental palm pattern," the ground is delicately shaded in two colors, and enriched with a superb design in darker shades of the prevailing color, which approximates in appearance to the tropical plant from which it takes its name. Green, purple, brown, drab, and blue are the favorite colors, and these are so blended with white in the ground as to give a peculiarly soft and delicate effect. Single-colored chintz, with bayadere stripes crossed, between which are placed chintz figures in brightly-blended colors, cannot fail to be much admired, and will certainly supersede to some extent the dounced robes, of which, however, manufacturers are sending out some very beautiful specimens. Most of these have two very deep flounces wrought in superb designs, which entirely cover the skirt. The effect is exceedingly striking, but is not generally so becoming as the three flounces, and will not be as popular.

A number of fabrics are in preparation in the French and English looms, which are mixtures of silk and other materials, and are intended to supersede to some extent the use of all silk goods, in which they will no doubt succeed in a measure, as they are designed in a pretty and popular manner.

It is not likely that silk will ever return to its early value, when it was sold weight for weight with gold,

and the wife of an Emperor (Aurelian) could beg all her life for a silk dress and die without being gratified.

But it is sincerely believed that the value will be greatly enhanced, and that even the luxurious inhabitants of our metropolis will be compelled to do the work of the street commissioners with some less costly material.

Unpolitical Wife.—"Siebenbas could never inspire Leneite with a lyrical enthusiasm of love, in which she could forget heaven and earth and everything else. She could count the strokes of the clock between his kisses and could listen and run off to the sauceman that was boiling over, with all the big tears in her eyes which he had pressed out of her melting heart by a touching story or a sermon. She accompanied in her devotion the Sunday hymns which echoed loudly from the neighboring apartments, and in the midst of a verse she would interweave the prosaic question: 'What shall I warm up for supper?' and he could never banish from his remembrance that once, when she was quite touched, and listening to his cabinet discourse upon death and eternity, she looked at him thoughtfully, but toward his feet, and at length said, 'don't put on the left stocking to-morrow, I must darn it.'

Sharp Practice.—On Wednesday evening a Jew peddler of jewelry entered a store with a watch and offered to sell for \$25. The proprietor offered him a silver watch worth \$6 and \$20 in money, which the Jew agreed to accept if the money was not counterfeit. The trade was made and the money turned out to be on a broken bank; but the man who traded held him to his bargain—the money not being counterfeit.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

The Adriatic's Engines.—The engines of the new steamship Adriatic were put in operation for the first time yesterday, in presence of the engineers and workmen of the yard where they were constructed.

The massive machinery was kept in motion from 8 A. M. till 3 P. M., and its fitness and completeness were tested, we understand, with most satisfactory results.

The object of the experiment was, of course, not to ascertain the strength of the engines or the number of revolutions of which the wheels were capable, but simply to prove the symmetrical construction and adjustment of the whole.

to pay the enormous prices which are demanded by fashionable modistes. Ten to twenty dollars is an ordinary price for making a stylish robe, and even thirty is sometimes paid. Few persons of even large means care to disburse so much for such a purpose, while to many who contrive to preserve a genteel appearance on small means it is quite impossible. These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest, in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful. She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable.

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays.

The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitasse behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest, in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful.

She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable.

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays.

The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitasse behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest, in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful.

She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable.

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays.

The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitasse behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest, in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful.

She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable.

The toilets of the ladies at these festivities are very magnificent, though generally composed of heavier materials than were worn before the holidays.

The dresses of two beautiful sisters attracted universal admiration, at a private hop at one of our large hotels, from the air of costliness and singular good taste which pervaded them. One was a rich, dark-green velvet, with a full skirt forming a demitasse behind, but so short in front as to display the edge of the fine embroidery beneath.

These difficulties have created a demand which the dress-cutting by chart entirely supplies, and it is now resort to very wealthy and exclusive persons as well as all those economical wives and mothers who either accomplish their own sewing or have it done by house seamstresses.

This method was originated about five years ago by Madame Demorest, in a little shop in Philadelphia, in which city she had been highly esteemed dress-maker for fifteen years.

Hearing constantly of the difficulties we have mentioned, her genius suggested this method of relieving them, in which she has been entirely successful.

She has now six branch stores besides her principal establishment in this city; one in Boston, one in Philadelphia, and two in Brooklyn; and contemplates establishing others in New Orleans and St. Louis as soon as practicable.

</div

A. J. MORRISON.....JOHN W. BARRET

 A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,

AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.

Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials, and at a price of **afforded**, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to camp purchasers. A. J. MORRISON & CO.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

THE undermentioned, having sold his Exchange and Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twelve years. He would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.
et al & b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor. We will conduct the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of et al & b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

Wood's Wall Paper Depot.

Third street, near Main, opposite the Courier Office.

Strangers and Country Merchants

As well as my city patrons will find my present stock of

WALL PAPER OF ALL CLASSES

Very complete and for sale, having very recently made large additions of everything new and choice in my line of business which the Eastern markets afford.

Combining my trade of PAPER HANGER with the sale of Wall Paper enable me to assure the public that they will find it to their interest to give me a call.

In Decorative Hall Papers

I claim superiority over all competitors in the Louisville market. Gentlemen who desire rich and elegant patterns of this description of papers, and something entirely new, will please call and judge for themselves.

W. F. WOOD,
et al & b
Third street, near Main.

C. S. MALTBY'S

STERE REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER-

EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, IN LARGE AND SMALL CANS.

Also, Spicedysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobster, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, etc., etc.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. MALTBY.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore ex-

tended to him by his friends and the public generally, re-

spects the fact that he has just opened a small store

and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by strict attention and punctuality, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youngstown Coal, that is warranted to be what it is reported to be.

He also keeps the best Pittsburgh Nut Coal, delivered to any part of the city for cents per bushel, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seven-

eth. et al & b E. F. LEEZER.

VOGT & KLINK,

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks, and fine Jewelry, at Eastern Price, No.

72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

JOHN H. HOWE,

IGN, HOSE, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF all kinds of Wood and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass, Putts, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respect-

fully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is anxious to fill all orders for Pomery and Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

HOW IT IS

EVERYBODY wants once of THROXEL'S beautiful AM-

GROTPES. Some months ago the different hum-

bug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public at-

tracted considerable attention, but now they have as-

sumed how it is to be humbugged even by a name,

as all their pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Tavel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beau-

tiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call be-

fore going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$30.

Also, rights for sale to operators in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist.

Main st., between Second and Third, over House's Printing Telegraph Office.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage extended to him by his friends and the public generally, respect-

fully informs them that he has just opened a COAL YARD

and OFFICE, on the

CORNER OF NINTH AND GREEN STREETS, where he is anxious to fill all orders for Pomery and

Pittsburgh Coal at the lowest market price.

Offices also on the west side of Third street, between Preston and Floyd streets.

[d13 j&b] JOS. ROBB.

To my Customers.

In consequence of the late fire on the 1st inst., by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve them as before at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 40 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

In the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location herebefore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

et al & b SAM'L P. SECOR.

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO., Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving one percent, Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks.

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; do;

BANK OF NASHVILLE, do;

CONFEDERATE BANK, do;

BANK OF COMMERCE, do;

TRADE'S BANK, do;

BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga;

NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville;

d13 d&b d14 j&b HUTCHINGS & CO.

French Embroideries—Real Laces.

The subscriber has on hand a complete and elegant

French Embroidered Collar;

do do do Bands, &c., &c.

Real Lace Collar;

do do do Berling;

Real Laces of all kinds, very cheap for cash.

AT COST.

Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, French Flan-

chias, F. RAUCHFELD, & CO.

et al & b 99% Fourth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

A Cook and Man Servant Wanted.

A FIRST-RATE Cook, without incumbrance, and an

active steady man to take care of horses, wanted for

1867 et al & b Chestnut, between Seventh and Eighth sts.

ST. CHARLES.

OYSTERS.

7 BLS PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, three days from New York, by American Express, the finest, least, and fattest ever brought to Louisville. Come and try em', RUEFER & BROS.

DELAINES, PRINTS, IRISH LINENS, BLEACHED COTTONS, PENITENTIAL PLAIDS, and BIRD-EYE DIAPERS received this morning at

C. DUVAL & CO.'S, Late Bent & Duval.

BLACK SILKS—A good assortment of black Silks re-

ceived this morning by express at

C. DUVAL & CO.'S, Late Bent & Duval.

J17 j&b HAYES & CRAIG, & CO.

GRAY BUSINESS HATS, cheap, comfortable, and du-

able, are to be had of

HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

"HAYES & CRAIG'S BEST"—This celebrated dress

Hat, so well known for its beauty and elegance, is now being made so soft and pliable that many are wearing it for traveling and business.

J17 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

MISSES' FURS are selling at very low prices at

J17 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

LADIES' and MISSES' Furs at Cost!

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, are closing

out their stock of Fur at prime cost. Those in want

of cheap and elegant Caps, Victorian, Muff, and

Plain, are invited to call at their establishment and procure a set of Furs at Eastern cost.

J14 j&b

LADIES' and MISSES' Furs at Cost!

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have

received instructions from the Eastern manufacturers

to sell all sorts of Soft business and Traveling Hats of a very fine quality, all of which they are

selling at very low prices.

J14 j&b

Soft Felt Hats.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, have

received instructions from the Eastern manufacturers

to sell all sorts of Soft business and Traveling Hats of a very fine quality, all of which they are

selling at very low prices.

J14 j&b

Dress Hats, Louisville manufacturer.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main street, in place

of getting the new and best Hats, to call and examine their as-

sortment before purchasing elsewhere.

J14 j&b

BOYS', YOUTH'S, and GENTS' TRAVEL-

ING, SLEIGHING, and DRESS CAPS, of cloth,

muslin, and velvet, just received and for sale low by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

455 Main st.

CRISTADORO'S, WALTERS', and BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE at [J14 j&b] W. W. TALBOT'S.

FATHER DUSTERS AND BRUSHES at

W. W. TALBOT'S.

FINE WATCHES,

In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices.

JEWELRY,

Coral, Cameo, Frottee, and other beautiful styles.

SILVER WARE,

Spoons, Forks, Knives, Spoons, &c.

PLATED WARE,

Tea Sets, Forks, Knives, Spoons, &c.

TOASTERS, BASKETS, &c.

EVENING BULLETIN.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—Papers from the city of Mexico to the 8th ult. have been received at New Orleans.

The ministerial crisis had undergone a second phase. The President of the Republic could not accept, without modifications, the programme proposed by the Minister of Finance.

Senor Lerdo, the latter, retired definitely on Saturday, Jan. 3.

Publ's opinion, says Le Trait d'Union, of the 8th ult., is yet alarmed at the retirement of Senor Lerdo, because of the long list of ministers who have been charged with the portfolio of finances. He is the only man who has done anything to extract the country out of the ruinous condition in which the previous shameless governments have plunged her.

The revolutionists at San Luis were in the most disengaging condition. General Parodi, with 5,000 men under his command, was marching against them, as was also General Vidaurre, with 1,100 of his troops.

President Comonfort has authorized the importation of provisions for one year at the port of Coatzacoalcos, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, at reduced rates.

Gen. Yanez had not as yet reached Sonora. The Tepue Indians had at the latest account entered the province of Guaymas, and had committed great depredations.

Small-pox has been raging for six months at Durango two hundred and seven children of both sexes had already fallen victims to the epidemic.

The revolutionary government at San Luis had ordered another forced loan of \$52,650, inaking a total of \$126,250 raised in that manner. Two days' time only was allowed to pay it.

The Constituent Assembly elected Leon Guzman President, and Isidor Olvera Vice President, for the month of January.

The insurgent Indians of Chapalla had given in their submission to the government.

Gen. Alvarez has dissolved his forces and gone back to Guerrero.

(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)

Mr. Buchanan—*His Sojourn in Washington.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1857.

Mr. Buchanan, the President elect, is now comfortably quartered at the National Hotel, where he will remain for a week or ten days. As has heretofore been stated, his object is to consult with friends on political matters, and to hear any suggestions which may be made to him. It cannot be doubted that not a few of them will essay to furnish him with "the points" which should direct his administrative policy. Having heard what they all have to say, and having, in connection with the Commissioner of Public Buildings, completed the arrangements for his sojourn at the White House, he will return to Wheatland, there to make up his Cabinet, and to write his Inaugural with "that quill" which the eagle, soaring toward the sun, dropped on purpose for the chirographical performance! This is the programme, as emanating from a semi-official source.

It is true that Old Buck has been invited, by gentlemen holding high political positions, to dine with them in company with invited guests, but he has declined the honors, suspecting, perhaps, that these extraordinary attentions may be designed for political traps. His business, it may be repeated, is to learn the views and suggestions of his political friends, and not to enter into bargains, or to listen to the petitions of office seekers. Such are the representations, which may be safely credited.

Among the "hungers round" at the National Hotel is Captain Rynders, the President of the New York Empire Club, whose history is known everywhere in connection with the "boys" whom he leads and controls; and in addition to him is George N. Sanders, of filibustering notoriety. But Old Buck has not admitted them to his private counsels. He can get along without them. It may be said with truth that the course of the President elect, as to his present business, meets with the approval of both friends and opponents. The desire of every patriot is that he will select, for his Cabinet officers, men who will be a credit to the country—both morally and politically—and that his own administrative policy may be such as to disappoint those who, after reading the resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention, apprehend that, with regard to our foreign affairs especially, he may be committed to acts which will involve us in international difficulties.

In the same train of cars with Mr. Buchanan came the mortal remains of Mrs. Wirt, the venerable widow of William Wirt, which were brought from Annapolis, to be interred in the Congressional Cemetery by the side of those of her illustrious husband.

The city was last night startled by the intelligence of the death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, who died suddenly of a stroke, after one or two days' sickness. He actually choked to death, owing to an enlargement of the glottis. At the hotel, everywhere throughout the city, the deepest sympathy was expressed in consequence of the sad event. None were more affected than Mr. Burlingame, who, it will be recollect, had a difficulty with Mr. Brooks, (during the first session of the present Congress), and who invited Mr. Brooks to meet him at the Clifton House, Canada, to settle their quarrel by the duello. Up to the time of the assault upon Mr. Sumner, Messrs. Burlingame and Brooks had been warm personal friends—notwithstanding they were antipodes in politics—but Mr. Burlingame severed the ties by a speech which provoked Mr. Brooks to demand that kind of satisfaction which is recognized by gentlemen.

Yesterday the House set apart the evening for the purpose of general debate, several members having speeches on political subjects, which they were desirous of "letting off." The weather being damp, but a few persons resorted to the galleries, and not over a dozen members were in their seats. Under these circumstances there was no heart for public speaking; so two Northern Representatives merely indicated the line of their arguments, and obtained permission to print their speeches! An adjournment followed. The proceedings, to say the least, were farcical; but if all members overcharged with political bite and argument on party topics would, at this late period of the session, follow the example to print, there would be more time for the transaction of public business. The speeches, generally, are for funerals, and hence should not be thrust in to the detriment of matters concerning the country at large.

VERITAS.

An UGLY AFFAIR.—The Husband Stabbing the Paramour.—A stabbin' affair occurred at No. 281 Elizabeth street, on Monday night, in consequence of the faithlessness to her husband of a woman named Sackville. She left his wife some three months ago, in consequence of her conduct, and has not cohabited with her since that time. During this estrangement the friends of the parties have been endeavoring to bring about a reconciliation, and entertained strong hopes of success.

At nine o'clock in the evening, Sackville, having come over from Jersey City, repaired to the residence of his wife, and on entering her room, found her in bed with one A. Dunlap. His rage at what he beheld knew no bounds, and, drawing from his pocket a long-bladed clasp-knife, he rushed to the bed and plunged the deadly weapon eight times into the breast, stomach, and side of Dunlap, inflicting horrible wounds, four of which are considered dangerous.

The cries of the wounded man soon brought help to the spot. Sackville remained almost motionless by the bedside, with the knife reeking with blood of his victim in his hand, until he was taken into custody. He made no resistance, and said but little in regard to the affair.

Dunlap, who is a plumber by trade, denies ever having seen the woman before that night. He says he had been on a spree, and was evidently under the influence of liquor. How he got in the room and in the bed he was unable to state, but he thinks a female took him into the house.

The woman says she went out on an errand, and on returning found Dunlap at the door. He appeared very sick and asked her to take care of him. She put him into bed, but was unable to get him up again; and while was trying to arouse Dunlap her husband entered, and rushing to the bed stabbed the man in his breast and stomach.—N.Y. Tribune.

MARRIED.

At Owingsboro', on the 22d ult., by Rev. H. H. Hopkins, J. Q. A. Wood, Esq., of Minnesotah, to Mrs. MARY E. JOHNSON, formerly of this city.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS DORA SHAW. From the correspondence below, it will be seen that the friends of this accomplished artiste have proffered to her a complimentary benefit at the theater this evening. It is a just tribute to her talents and it is due to her as a native of our city and one who, in so brief a professional career, has attained the highest rank in the list of dramatic stars, that the house should be crowded to overflowing.

Miss S. will appear as Parthenia, a beautiful character, which she represents most charmingly. She will also play Julian, in the much-admired comedy of the Honey Moon:

LOUISVILLE, January 30.

GEO. MELLUS, Esq., Manager Louisville Theater:

DEAR SIR:—The friends of Miss Dora Shaw, who desire to offer her a complimentary benefit at the Louisville Theater, have requested me to ask you to accept a benefit with the understanding that you will accept the term upon which you can give them the use of the theater and the services of your company for this purpose.

Very respectfully,

Jno. C. Hull,
J. W. Gray,
R. Atkinson,
Thos. H. Hawkin.

L. A. Whistley,
Collie Ormby,
Frank Carter,
Thos. H. Hawkin.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.—Ayer's Pills glide, sans ad, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundation of disease. There are thousands of sufferer who would not wear their dispensers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cents. Try Ayer's Pills, and you will live.

Purify the blood and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sciatica, Jaundice, Rheumatism, derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the number complaints they cure, suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine for Cough, is known to the whole world, and that Ayer's Pills are the best of all pills, is known to those who have used them.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists everywhere.

115½ bds & co. & co.

115½ bds & co. & co.